

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. IV.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17TH, 1883.

No. 16.

TELEGRAPHIC.

BATTLEFORD, Feb. 16, 1883.

Weather clear but turning cold. Coal oil and candles are completely exhausted.

Mails for the east and west left on Sunday last at noon.

The threshing is all finished and the yield is an excellent one both as to quantity and quality.

At a public meeting last week it was decided to give sixteen hundred dollars as a bonus for a mill.

HUMBOLDT, Feb. 16, 1883.

Weather fine. Mail going east has not arrived yet. Freighters are passing to Battleford and Prince Albert.

R. Fuller, of Hamilton, and Mr. Belanger, of Cumberland, passed east by mail last night.

A man from the east passed by here a few days ago with some fast horses, going to Prince Albert to get a race. They are trotting stock.

LOCAL.

Roads improving.

PAKER at A. Rowland's last night.

PAUL FAYAT left for Bowriver on Thursday.

PETER ERASMUS left for Whitefish lake on Tuesday.

A. DUKE has opened a barber shop in Hogarth's building.

SINCE New Year's the weather has been exceptionally stormy and cold.

D. S. MCKAY is putting up a large hewed log stable on his H.B.C. lots.

GRAN is still a great deal of grain to be threshed in this settlement.

The first lamb of the season appeared on Thursday in Jas. Lauder's flock.

L. GRANDBOIS has set his claim on the Horse Hill plain to J. Bourque for \$300.

F. HART has sold his claim at the work on Horse Hill plain to J. Bourque for \$1,000.

The treadmill thrasher is still at work in the P. Saskatchewan settlement, south side.

MOORE, ROSS & DENNIS' coal drift has an output of about eight tons every twenty-four hours.

The weekly New York Herald arrives here bearing date one day later than the Winnipeg Free Press.

Snow is deeper here than it has been for many years and it is still deeper in the surrounding country.

The Indian department shipped ten sleigh loads of flour, relief supplies, to Riviere Qui Parle farm on Thursday.

REV. MA. STEINHAUER arrived from Victoria on Monday. He will remain for some time under medical treatment.

CRIS's thrasher, which had one of the spur wheels in the horse power broken some time since is still idle, awaiting repairs.

It is not likely that the weekly mail service will commence before the expiration of the present contract next July, when it does commence it will be by Calgary.

The subject next Sabbath morning in the Methodist church.

Evening subject: "The black horse." Collection at both services for church purposes.

AD. MCPHERSON left for Red Deer city on Thursday. His sleigh is loaded with 10,000 lbs. of freight for J. A. Macdougall & Co. now lying there.

The advisory committee of the Methodist church have decided not to allow Jasper avenue to be continued through the mission property so as to connect with Main street, at present.

A VERY large snow drift near D. Macdougall's house on Main street has been a great hindrance to travel for some time.

On Tuesday last D. H. Fraser, of the Edmonton mill, had a roadway cut through it, making a great improvement.

A DAUGHTER of Mr. S. Taber, of Ft. Saskatchewan, died suddenly last Tuesday morning. She was taken ill on Monday morning, but nothing serious was apprehended, until evening, when she became delirious. The delirium which was very severe, continued until shortly after midnight. When it went away she was completely exhausted and died about four hours afterward. What caused the attack is not known, nor the name of the disease, if disease it could be called. The funeral took place on Thursday afternoon last. The service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Sanderson in the Methodist church, Edmonton, and the burial was in the graveyard adjoining.

Two squaws were around town on Monday with a very large otter skin for sale. It was much coveted by all the dealers, but the price asked by the owner, from \$20 cash to a horse, made them all take a back seat.

On Thursday night a very large pale circle was observable around the moon. Another larger circle also appeared, cutting into the one first mentioned, the moon being in its rim. The larger circle seemed to have the zenith for its centre.

T. KAISER's survey party arrived in town on Thursday. They had reached a point about ten miles from the Pembina river on the 14th base line, when they were compelled to quit on account of the horses not being able to get food. The snow was very deep and the country covered with poplar timber.

MR. DEWE, post office inspector, says that Edmonton is half post office farther away from railway communication it being five hundred and eighty-four miles from the nearest railway station. This statement is slightly inaccurate. St. Albert post office is nine miles further north than Edmonton, and therefore nearly that much further from the nearest railway station. Mr. Dewe evidently means Capel, the point at which the official route leaves the railway in order to supply Prince Albert and Battleford, as well as Edmonton. The railway station nearest Edmonton at present is in the north corner of the four hundred miles distant, nearly two hundred less than Mr. Dewe has stated.

MR. and MRS. HARDISTY and family arrived from the east on Wednesday morning. They had a very bad winter from the time of passing the South Branch and the snow was very deep all the way, but especially so between Pittsburg and Lake. Mrs. J. Young and family of Lac la Biche, accompanied the party as far as Victoria. When the party passed Touchwood hills the telegraph poles had been erected to the edge of the salt plain, and the insulators were being put on. The wire was lying along the line for a great part of the distance. From Qu'Appelle to Duck lake there are mail stations every forty miles. One is in the centre of the salt plain.

One in the centre of the salt plain. In Montreal Mr. Hardisty was informed that as soon as the C.P.R. was completed to Calgary a branch towards Edmonton would be commenced from that point.

JAMES BREWSTER and James Warnock arrived from Morley, Bow River, on Saturday last, thirteen days out. Before they left, the C.P.R. line had been located along the valley of the Bow river, in the north corner of the flag of Morley is situated. Parties have started into the mountains to get out ties, which will be floated down the river. The ties are being built up the mountains for the use of the men who are to work there next winter. Near the mountains, on the Indian reserve, does not lie long there, but matters on the Cochrane range are in a bad state, many of the cattle having died and the rest being very poor. Brewster visited MacLeod about Christmas. The town was very lively and stock in that vicinity in good condition. The road from High river to Morley was dusty and the weather mild and delightful. The Halifax range had about 2,000 head of cattle at High river. There were only two dead. Up to that time only two had died. Coming from Morley to the One Pine the crust was not quite hard enough. The horses and travelling was very difficult.

MANY complaints have been made of cart wheels being stolen this winter. Hard wood of some kind is necessary in the making of these wheels, and in the country the oak spokes of cart wheels furnish almost the only available supply. This practically excludes articles as broken down Red River cart wheels. T. Smith left a cart against the fence near the Indian agency last fall, before he started out there. When he came to town one day he found it was gone and has not heard of it since. Rev. J. A. MacLachlin, of Victoria, left a cart near Henry Fraser's in the fall, of which Fraser was to take charge. One morning Fraser saw that one of the wheels was missing, and it was not many days before the other was gone also. The cart was perfectly good. James Macdonald has had two wheels stolen against the fence in front of his place, one in the morning and three or four nights ago one of them disappeared. A cart here is worth when it is equal to the loss of the whole cart. It is a little too bad to steal or destroy fifteen dollars worth for the sake of four oak spokes, worth perhaps a dollar each. As it has been so common lately the first man who is caught at it will need to stand firm under

MAGISTRATES' COURT.

M. Deane vs. W. Fitzgerald.—Action for detention of employment and breach of contract, was tried before W. Anderson and W. Bretherton, J.P.s, in the H.B.C. court on Thursday afternoon last.

The plaintiff, Mr. Deane, testified that he was a D.L.S. and had Fitzgerald in his employment, under a contract, which bound him to the plaintiff at certain wages from the time he was hired until the completion of the survey. For a month past defendant had made himself very disagreeable and done all in his power to induce plaintiff to discharge him. He had refused to do the work required of him. On the last Friday he worked he peremptorily refused to bring a load of wood from the bush, about a mile distant. On the following day he refused \$500 hiring in wood day following he again refused to bring in his agreement when he refused to work and took no more notice of him. John Deane, having seen Fitzgerald's nephew, testified to between himself and Deane who had been produced in court.

Defendant Fitzgerald testified in his own behalf that he had entered Mr. Deane's service at Battleford, on the understanding that during the time occupied in the Edmonton survey and that at the conclusion of the survey he was to be provided with a boat in which to reach Battleford, where Mr. Deane intended to winter. The agreement was not signed until after the party arrived at Edmonton. He had read the printed part of the agreement but could not read the rest of the writing and understood that it was similar in there was no agreement as mentioned.

He was not as agreed as mentioned. When he was to go for wood on the morning mentioned by Deane was because he had not frozen one of his feet, for want of socks, which Deane would not give him money to buy, and the day was very cold. On the Sunday mentioned by Deane, Deane was getting ready for church, when Deane told him to cut some wood. He refused because it was Sunday and there was plenty of wood already cut. Deane then told him to go out of that; that he would get no more there. On returning from church he saw that he was not to get anything to cut so he left. Had asked Deane to settle up several times since but had never received a settlement. Plaintiff said the last of January witness and plaintiff had an altercation, when plaintiff told him he could go. Plaintiff would settle with him for his wages if he would shut his hands. Witness then offered to remain another month, but plaintiff would not let him to get a man to replace him. Had told plaintiff he was about to get married and plaintiff had said that any time he did so he would relieve him from his engagement.

L. Beauchemin, J. B. Quenneville and E. Lyons had heard the dispute between plaintiff and defendant about the last of January and heard plaintiff tell defendant he could go.

MR. HANBLY addressed the court on behalf of defendant, pointing out that the agreement was only related to the completion of the river survey at Edmonton, and that it was not binding afterwards; plaintiff had broken the agreement and causing defendant to suffer in consequence; and finally that he had discharged him and thereby voided the agreement on or about the last of January.

MR. DEANE said that the agreement was there to show for itself. Defendant had agreed to work for him until the completion of his survey, and had not done so. Had left of his own accord, putting him to great inconvenience. The agreement was the one under which all the surveyors hired their men and the magistrates should see that the agreement was carried out so that government officials might not be hindered in their work.

Case dismissed, plaintiff to pay costs.

A cross suit, Fitzgerald vs. Deane, for wages, was not by mutual consent decided in plaintiff's favor.

The mortgage of \$400 upon the public school house in front of the H.B.C. building, has been paid off, and a new loan contracted with W. Henderson, at 12 per cent. interest.

JAMES FRASER, who has been residing at Battleford for the past six months on account of having sick, has returned.

J. NICHOLAS has left for French Canadian station to the R. C. mission for \$500.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALEX. DUKE has opened a Barber Shop in Hogarth's building, opposite Brown & Curry's store, Main street, Edmonton. Prices reasonable. Give him a call.

MASSON.—Saskatchewan Lodge No. 1, U. D. G. R. M.—A regular meeting of the above lodge will be held in the Masonic Hall, Edmonton, on Monday, 19th inst., at 7:30 p.m. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W.M. W. STUFF, Secretary.

NOTICES.

LINE.—200 bushels at \$1.25 per bushel. Apply to P. HEIMINCK, Saskatchewan City.

A NUMBER of good men and teamsters can find employment by applying to JEREMIAH KNOWLES, at the Hudson's Bay Company's mills.

O. L. No. 1505.—Regular meeting, in the Masonic hall, on Tuesday evening, February 20th, at 7 o'clock. All brethren in the district cordially invited. A. McLEOD, Sec.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Jane Lee, from this date, as she has left my bed and board. JOHN LEE.—Battle River, Jan. 31st.

\$50 REWARD.—Lost from town about the 25th inst. of January, a sorrel horse, white mane, and white tail, brand on the left side of the neck. The above reward will be paid to any person returning him to the undersigned. J. V. BROWN.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the present session of Canadian parliament for an Act to incorporate the society of Missionary Oblats of the North-West territories. V. GRANDIN, Bishop of St. Albert.

ON NOTICE parces presents qu on fera application pendant la seance actuelle du parlement d'Ottawa pour incorporer la congregation des Missionnaires Oblats du territoire du Nord-Ouest. V. GRANDIN, Evêque de St. Albert.

ALL PAIDIES indebted to the late firm of Hays & Co. are notified to pay their accounts due said firm to us without delay. No other parties have any right to receive payment of the same. BLEAKLEY & HAM-BLY, agents for Hays, Young.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that all horses branded DL on the hip are the property of the Dominion Lands Office, and all parties are notified to pay their dues thereon thus branded in their possession unless authorized in writing by a proper officer of the Department of the Interior. E. DEWILLIE, Chief Inspector of Government Surveys.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the parliament of Canada for an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing and working a line of railway from a point on the coast of the Pacific ocean, at or in the vicinity of Fort Simpson, to some point on the coast of Ireland or Scotland, by way of building bridges across any rivers or streams on its route. Winnipeg, 22nd November, 1882. J. M. TUPPER & DEXTER, Solicitors for applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made, at the next session of the Dominion parliament, for an Act authorizing the construction of a railway from Edmonton or some other point on the Saskatchewan, to the Athabasca, to Peace river, with branches either of said railway to any other streams; with power to construct tramways around any of the portages on the above named rivers or any streams crossing said lines; and with all necessary powers therefor. SAMUEL GEORGE WOOD, solicitor for applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the parliament of Canada for an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of laying a cable and building a telegraph line from some point on the coast of Ireland or Scotland, by way of Greenland, Hudson's straits, Hudson's bay, Fort Churchill, Athabasca lake and the Peace river, to some point on the coast of the Pacific ocean in the vicinity of Fort Simpson, with power to extend thence north-westerly to a point of junction with the Pacific telegraph system. Winnipeg, 22nd November, 1882. MACDONALD & TUPPER, Solicitors for applicants.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—One Dollar per quarter (thirteen issues). Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, fifty cents a line per quarter; transient advertisements, five cents a line each insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. **OLIVER & DUNLOP, Proprietors.**

EDMONTON BULLETIN, FEB. 17, 1883.

CATTLE.

From all accounts the price of beef at Edmonton is likely to remain high longer than was expected. The early closing in of winter prevented the usual supply of beef cattle from being brought in last fall and this caused a temporary scarcity, which in turn caused high prices. But it was confidently expected that as soon as spring opened the immense herds at Bow river would be available, and the siege would be raised forthwith. There is no possibility now, however, of this being the case. The chief reliance was placed on the Cochrane company, whose herd numbered fifteen thousand head, but as matters stand at present there is a strong probability that a very large proportion of these will be dead before spring, while the rest, in common with the smaller herds in that country, will be so poor that they will not be fit for beef until late in the summer. At the same time the pushing of the railway work in that vicinity will cause a great demand for beef and cattle will have to be driven in from further south to supply it. All this will tend to keep prices up to a high figure. Instead of parties from Edmonton having to go only to Bow river and drive cattle from there, a distance of two hundred miles, they will have to go at least to Sun river, Montana, and then have to compete in buying with the very men from whom they expected to have bought, who will likely desire to renew their stock. Besides this, if the thousand and one ranch companies of the southern district attempt to stock their ranges next summer, as the terms of their leases call for them to do, it will make the demand greater still and of course increase the price accordingly. Owing to the demand for beef a great many farmers have been tempted by the high prices to kill work oxen, milk cows and young stock that it is necessary to replace at the earliest possible moment, and this added to the amount of beef necessary for actual use will make the demand for cattle at this point very brisk next spring, and of course this fact will be taken advantage of by parties who drive herds in, to secure a good price.

But while everything points to high prices there is no danger of an absolute scarcity, as might be expected had the hard weather which has prevailed at Calgary been general throughout the stock raising country. It appears that the upper part of Bow river is the only district where any damage has been done. Indeed, throughout the rest of region both in the States and Canada the weather has been exceptionally fine and the stock is in good condition. The great trouble with us is that the loss has been incurred at the point where it most affects us, being our purchasing market, and where, at the same time there is a special local demand for beef. A few years ago no one thought of purchasing beef cattle this side of Sun river and even if buyers have to go to that point, saving the higher prices, we will be no worse off now than we formerly were. Sun river is about six hundred miles from here, however, and it will be a long time after the snow goes off before cattle can be brought in from that place unless a very early start is made.

The partial failure of the Calgary country as a winter range this year is likely to cause capitalists to look with a less covetous eye on the stock ranges of the Bow and Belly rivers. It has been the fashion lately to declare that the whole of that country was perfectly safe as a winter range and on the strength of this it came to be looked upon as a region especially adapted for the reign of land grabbers and absentee landlords. The keeping of a few cattle, an undertaking giving a sure profit in itself, was made the excuse for holding immense tracts of land under the control of one man or company, to be speculated in as occasion offered. But when it is shown, as it has been most forcibly this winter, that the cattle business is not altogether so sure as has been supposed, the land

must lose a great deal of its speculative value and is not likely to be so eagerly sought after in the future. Companies will not be eager to sink half a million of dollars in stock, the greater part of which may be wiped out any winter, and unless a reasonable number of the ranges are stocked it will be impossible for the lease system to be continued—the swindle will be too apparent.

While the stock country which extends along the eastern base of the mountains from Bow river to Texas is liable to experience hard winter weather in parts, such weather never extends over the whole region at once and bands of cattle not too large to be managed can be driven from the frozen out districts to others where feed can be procured. It does not appear that any one part of this region is more liable to be frozen out than another, and the fact that all parts are liable is the strongest argument that can be used against the lease system. If the lease system were enforced, which it has not been, the cattle of the region that happened to be taken must be lost, as other lessees whose ranges were good that particular winter would refuse to allow their less favored neighbors to run their stock there, while if there were no leases and cattle could be driven freely to the best ranges there would be no loss.

Although this winter has shown that the country is not exactly all that has been claimed for it as a stock range it has not by any means proved that it is unsuitable for that purpose. Unfavorable seasons are known in all countries and there are failures in crop as well as losses in cattle. In all the stock country north of Texas hard winters are liable to come and reduce the size of the bands on short notice and the country north of the boundary line is no worse off in this respect than any other part. Three or four winters ago there was a great loss of cattle in Montana and British Columbia, while in the North-West there was none to speak of. Now, a small part of the North-West is suffering while all the rest of the stock country is all right.

To the smaller stock men, who are generally old residents of the country, the present winter is no surprise. They know that such seasons have occurred before and are to a certain extent prepared for them when they do come. As their bands are not too large to be looked after thoroughly they can save many of the weaker ones that in such a large herd as the Cochrane company's are neglected and die, and in case the part of the country in which they usually run is visited by a crust on the snow, they can if they have no hay put up, drive to some other range where it is possible for the cattle to feed.

This loss of cattle and consequent high price of beef will have the effect of drawing the attention of people here to the advisability of raising more cattle than they have done. The theory has always been that it was useless for farmers to attempt to raise cattle here where they had to be fed from four to five months in the year, to compete with the ranchmen in the south where stock costs nothing for wintering. But the theory has never been borne out in practice. Cattle of any description have never yet been sold here at a price that would not pay well for farm raising, and every year instead of getting cheaper and more plentiful they are getting scarcer and dearer. The liability to loss on the winter ranges will always offset the extra cost of wintering on the farm, and besides for any purpose except beef the ranch cattle are almost useless. The country around Edmonton is unsurpassed in the world for summer pasturage, and hay is as plentiful as it can well be, heavy crops being cut both on upland and in swamps. Cattle have seldom to be fed more than four months and sometimes not more than three in the year. This being the case, and also that cattle alive or dead can scarcely be purchased at any price shows that there is something decidedly wrong. Instead of the Edmonton district having to import cattle every year it should have cattle to sell. The sooner the drain of money sent away each year for beef is stopped the sooner the community will be in a prosperous condition. The farmers have been in too great a hurry to get returns from their grain to wait for the slower returns, but surer and greater profit on cattle. The present season, however, has placed the matter before them in such a startling manner that it is altogether probable the lesson will be acted upon and the next time there is a loss of cattle on the ranches it will only affect the price not the supply of beef at Edmonton.

THE ROAD.

Last spring it was confidently asserted that the C.P.R. would be completed to the mountains or at least to Calgary last fall and the merchants of this place were congratulating themselves that they would be able to renew their stocks of goods during the present winter from the latter point at comparatively low rates of freight. This, however, was not to be. The road has not even reached the South Branch, and the task of bringing freight from Swift Current creek to this place during the winter, is something terrible.

Even if the track were at Medicine Hat, the crossing of the South Branch, although that place is over one hundred miles west of Swift Current, it would make the matter very little better for people here, for after leaving Swift Current the road bends off southward so much that the distance gained by the track being further west, is lost by its being as much or nearly as much further south. The track is now completed about seventy miles west of Swift Current, but this part is not open for traffic just now. It will be open however, first thing in the spring. The distance from Red Deer forks, by which place the trail now goes, to Swift Current is about one hundred miles, in a south-easterly direction. A point directly south of the forks at the place at which the Cypress and Battleford trail crosses the railroad line, will be the railway station most easily reached from Edmonton until the end of the track has passed Medicine Hat a considerable distance. From the point mentioned, the Cypress trail leads directly to the forks, a distance of about sixty miles, as against one hundred from Swift Current creek. There is no wood for that distance, and water may sometimes be scarce but the road is good. At the forks there will be a ferry across the South Branch and there is plenty of wood for all purposes, in the vicinity. From that point to Battle river the trail is not very well defined, having only been travelled last summer. The feed is good, water in sufficient quantity, and the road level enough for travelling over, but there is no wood for one hundred and eighty miles after leaving the forks. This open country takes from ten to sixteen days to cross with loaded carts and wood enough for camping purposes for that length of time has to be taken on at the forks. From the first point of woods the distance to the Buffalo lake crossing of Battle river is about seventy miles and from that place to Edmonton is about fifty, making a total distance of three hundred and sixty miles from the railroad to Edmonton. Strangers coming in this way will, in case they come to a place where the road divides into forks, be safe in taking the westerly fork, as that will certainly lead them to Edmonton, although, perhaps not by the most direct route. Persons who do not like to cross the wide plain spoken of can, by taking an old hunter's trail which follows the Red Deer on its north side from the forks to Tail creek, have wood sufficient for cooking all the way. From Tail creek they would come in by the Tail creek and Buffalo lake road to the same crossing of Battle river to which the direct trail comes. This route, besides having plenty of wood along it, is nearly as good as the other as far as the road and the quality and quantity of water and feed is concerned, but is between fifty and seventy-five miles longer. One advantage to be gained by leaving the track at the station mentioned instead of at Medicine Hat would be that at this point there would be little or no rush, while at the crossing everything would be in an uproar and hurry. Freight would be much more likely to go astray and there would be more delay in getting it out of the hands of the railway officials.

After the track reaches Medicine Hat, the shortest way to go from here would be to follow the old Tail creek road to that place, then the road along the north side of the Red Deer to a point below the Hand hill where a hunting trail crosses the river at a ford. Sufficient wood could be procured for this distance. From the crossing of the Red Deer the south easterly course would have to be continued across the plains until the railway location was struck, when it would be followed to the end of the track. There is no ferry across the Red Deer, which is frequently too deep to ford, on this route and the road is not so level and that by Red Deer forks.

A more level road though perhaps some-

what longer, would be to take the Calgary trail as far as the divide between the Red Deer and Bow rivers, about thirty miles from Calgary, then fork to the left towards the south-east until the Calgary and Medicine Hat road was struck twenty miles east of Calgary, then follow it to the end of the track. By this route the Blackfoot crossing which the track is likely to reach early next summer would be distant from Edmonton about two hundred and forty miles. By following the Calgary trail all the way the distance would be about two hundred and sixty miles. If the Calgary road were not followed fuel would have to be carried from the One Pine to Blackfoot crossing, one hundred miles, and if it were followed there would be two stretches without wood—from the One Pine to Calgary, seventy miles, and from Calgary to the crossing, sixty miles. As the road from Edmonton to Calgary is to be made a permanent mail route in the spring and to be improved by the smaller streams being bridged, as well as in other ways, and as the part of it from Edmonton to the One Pine is the only part of the whole road to Medicine Hat that can become bad to travel over, and as the route follows well beaten trails for almost the whole distance and therefore travellers are not likely to get astray on it, there is every probability that it will be the route travelled as soon as that by the Red Deer forks is abandoned.

The most direct line would be to take the Tail creek road to that place, cross the Red Deer there and keep on in the same south-easterly direction until the railway line was reached. But there are said to be creeks with very deep valleys crossing this line on the south side of the Red Deer which it would be impossible to cross with loads. Ad. McPherson, who is well acquainted with that country, will attempt to make a trail by this route in the spring, however, and has no doubt of success.

Once Medicine Hat is passed every day will bring the railway perceptibly nearer and when it gets to Calgary, only two hundred miles off, it will appear to us who have freighted over the long thousand miles from Winnipeg so often, as though it were at our doors. Already settlement is being commenced at different points along the Calgary road and preparations made for the purpose of assisting traffic on it both in winter and summer. If the railway is pushed as promised we can depend on having a weekly stage to Calgary next winter, which will enable us to reach Winnipeg in less than a week, instead of in four to six weeks as formerly. Freight rates will be greatly reduced and merchants will be able to renew their stocks at will so that we may look for a great fall of prices, especially in groceries, before this time next year, for the fact that the merchants can only handle a single stock of goods in the course of the year has as much to do with the high prices at this place as the high freights have. A merchant here has to make his whole year's profits on one sale, while in places which have free access to the wholesale centres the same amount of profit can be divided over half a dozen or more sales, reducing the price in each case by the amount of difference. So far, we have received no benefit from the railroad. Freight costs more this year than ever before and goods are scarcer, but once the C.P.R. is at Calgary we look confidently for an end to the old state of affairs for all time.

THE result of the late elections in Manitoba is such as to take most people by surprise. The question before the electors was whether or not they would submit to the loss of their right to charter railway lines within their province, and they have decided by a considerable majority to submit. When men deliberately vote for the taking away of their own rights, there is nothing to be said. Manitoba and the North-West have been represented in the east as taking the place in the Canadian confederation of Issachar amongst the tribes of Israel—an ass kneeling between two burdens. The burdens may be construed as representing the railway and land monopoly on one side; the colonization society octopus and the national policy on the other. That such monstrous burdens are proposed to be laid upon any animal shows that the animal is at least supposed to be an ass. And when it deliberately kneels down so that the burdens may be fastened on more securely as in this election, which is what the result amounts to, the supposition is proven and the parallel complete. After this when the goad is applied the ass has no right to complain.

The following information was obtained from the Columbia river country on the west side of the Selkirk range of mountains, which has been obtained from the past few years, has been obtained from S. Wilkerson, a pioneer settler who lived for five years in that country. The Selkirk mountains are situated in the north of the Columbia river, and are the highest point at which the latter enters the Columbia river. Gold creek about fifteen miles above the point at which the latter enters the Columbia river is the largest that rises in the west side of the Selkirk and may possibly be the largest in the Selkirk range. It is supposed to make its descent on the western side of the mountains. It is a large creek, is situated about fifteen miles from the mouth, in low water, and has been explored for about thirty or about sixty miles up. It was never followed to its sources, as the country was too rugged to travel. It is a large creek, and is situated in a deep valley through a high table land, which rises very quickly as the mountains approach. The Selkirk mountains are situated on the railway should come down this creek to the mouth of the Selkirk river, as the Selkirk mountains directly opposite the mouth of the Selkirk river are very high, steep and in every way difficult to pass. In order to reach Shuswap from the Selkirk mountains, it is necessary to take on the South Fork of the Selkirk river, and would have to be followed down stream 80 or 100 miles before a practicable pass leading from the Selkirk mountains to the Columbia river could be reached.

At the mountains have never been explored in their northern part, where the C.P.R. is supposed to cross it is not positively known whether the range is of volcanic origin or not. It is generally the case that the Rocky mountains and those of British Columbia where a large creek heads far into a range are of volcanic origin. The creek flows in the opposite direction making a sort of pass from one side to the other. It may possibly be such a pass in the Selkirk range. The Selkirk range is one of the mountains and the short distance which they have. The Selkirk range is one of the mountains, a railroad would have to rise at least eighty feet to the mile and horse shoe would be required to reach the summit. Judging from the appearance of the Selkirk range there is no likelihood of a pass even in this description existing, as the range is quite so high as in appearance though not quite so high as the Selkirk range. The Selkirk range is one of the mountains, the appearance of a range but rather of a series of peaks, with no sign of a pass.

The headquarters of the N. W. M. Police for the Fort Walsh district is to be at Maple creek. Most of the police at Fort Walsh will be moved this winter by detachments to Maple creek, Swift Current creek and the river.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
 Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A.
 S.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.
 Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting
 and meeting for the practice of sacred music
 on Friday evening at 7.30. The usual Sab-
 bath morning service will be interrupted by
 Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatch-
 ewan, on March 4th.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage in Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. **DONALD ROSS**, Proprietor.

Sales at Edmonton and Saskatchewan City will continue for sixty days, after which time the balance will be offered for sale in Winnipeg only.

LAMOREAUX & MACDONALD

COMMERCIAL.

Fresh butter is appearing, but very slowly; the price is still 50c. Eggs are not in sight yet.

Enough grain is coming to mill to keep it going, but no more. Very little is offered for sale.

Trade good.

Hay has been sold for \$12 a ton in the stack.

Neither beef nor fish in market.

Seed grain stands at former prices.

Very little fur offering.

CANADA WEST.

There is a coal famine at Portage la Prairie. Winnipeg contains 2,623 children of school age.

Eggs are 87½ cents a dozen in New Westminster, B.C.

A chain gang is one of the institutions of New Westminster, B.C.

Mr. N. F. Davin is said to have been appointed a member of the council of the new province of Assiniboia.

A fire occurred at Lytton, B.C., on the 5th of December, which destroyed the store of Mr. Romano. Loss \$10,000.

The Manitoba presbytery have declared against the introduction of liquor into the lately annexed portions of the province of Manitoba.

A. H. Rennie, of the P.W. & N.W. railroad was recently shot at by one of the employees of the road. The bullet passed through his clothing near his heart, but did not touch the skin.

The C.P.R. company has now been allotted 6,000,000 acres of land. Of this, 2,000,000 acres has been allotted to the North-West Land company and 1,250,000 sold to other parties. They expect to get 2,500,000 acres along a line from Moose Jaw creek to the Rockies.

An island called Thetis, alongside the Esquimalt dock at Victoria, B.C., was acquired long ago by a Mr. Cuttle. Afterwards a title was given for it from the land office to a Capt. Neagle who sold it to the British naval department. The land is now very valuable and the widow of Mr. Cuttle is asserting her claim to it.

This is the way the Mail tells of Big Bear having taken the treaty: "Big Bear, a Cree Indian warrior, who has been committing depredations upon the property of settlers in the North-West and Montana, has been arrested by Col. Irvine, of the mounted police, and taken to Fort Walsh. His capture gives great satisfaction."

Winnipeg markets: Sugars are quoted at 9½ to 10½ cts for bright yellows, 11½ to 11½ cts for granulated and 12½ cts for Paris lump. Dried apples sell at 11 to 11½ cts, and evaporated at 18½ cts. Green coffees are quoted at 15 to 17 cts for Rio and 22½ to 25 cts for Government Java. Valencias rated all the way from \$3.10 to \$3.50, and Layers at \$3.50 to \$4.50. Currants, new, are quoted at 9 cts and old at 8½ to 8½ cts. Rice sells at 6½ cts, smoked bacon is 17 cts, dry salt do. 16 cts, hams and spiced roll 18½ cts retail.

GENERAL NEWS

Slight earthquake shock at Halifax on the 1st of January.

An international exhibition is to be held at Calcutta this year.

Cetewayo is to be reinstated as king of Zululand by the British government.

Steamboat navigation was not closed at Thunder Bay on the 22nd of December.

The Toronto board of trade has memorialized the government asking that the canals be made free.

The Bell telephone company operates in 100 towns and villages in Canada. It has some 4,250 subscribers.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press thinks it would be a good idea to assess the skirmishing fund for the relief of the destitute Irish.

It is rumored that George Stephen and D. A. Smith have sold out of the Montreal bank. The stock has fallen a little in consequence.

The city of Selma, Alabama, has procured the revocation of its charter by the state legislature in order to avoid paying an indebtedness of \$380,000.

The aggregate coinage of the Philadelphia, U.S. mint during the past year was 69,967,290 pieces, valued at \$48,309,385; 630 of the pieces were double eagles.

The Mail accuses the new management of of the Globe of being agnostic, and says that it is the intention of the parties who have secured control of it to run it in the interest of certain speculations of their own and in that of the G.T.R. More power to the G.T.R. We want competition.

John Brown, who was city treasurer of London, Ont., for over thirty years, suicided some months ago. Since then his books have been overhauled and it has been found that he systematically falsified the accounts during his whole term of office and had misappropriated \$80,000 of the city's funds. He was never suspected until after his death.

A man named Stebbens was killed at Prince Arthur's Landing recently by the fall of the boom of a derrick. The timber struck him on the side of the head crushing his skull.

A sheep rancher named Albert Henet, of the Teton river, Montana, while searching for horses recently, was shot and killed by thieves who had the horses in possession. His body was found several weeks afterwards.

Gambetta the great French politician, lately deceased, came to his death by a pistol shot wound in the arm which produced blood poisoning. The shot was fired by his mistress, whom he wished to discard and by whom he had a son.

In a recent speech at Bowmanville, in his own constituency, Mr. Blake said that he still stood by his old principles—that is free trade and no monopoly—and that he "did not wish to succeed by any departure therefrom." Very good—as far as it goes.

In St. Paul, Minn., during the past season, over 2,500 buildings of all classes were erected at a cost of \$8,850,000. The Pioneer Press says that most of the business buildings were rented before completion, and but few of the buildings of any kind are ornamented with a mortgage.

The Ford brothers, who killed Jessie James, have been exhibiting themselves throughout the States ever since. Lately in Boston one of the audience remarked audibly that they were cowards. The two brothers jumped from the stage to the crowd and cleared the place out amid a fearful panic.

St. Paul fur markets: The following quotations are for No. 1 qualities, unprime furs in proportion; mink 60 to 75c, marten \$1 to \$2, otter \$6 to \$8, beaver \$1.50 to \$2 per lb, fisher \$5 to \$8, cross fox \$2.50 to \$4, silver gray fox \$15 to \$40, red fox \$1.50 to \$1.60, kit fox 40c, wolverine \$3, timber wolf \$2 to \$2.50, prairie wolf 75 to 85c, lynx \$1.75 to \$2.50, wild cat 40c, house cat 10 to 15c, skunk 50 to 60c, muskrat fall 9c, winter 11c, kits 4c, badger 75c, black bear \$10, black cub bear \$3 to \$4, grizzly bear \$8, grizzly cub bear \$3 to \$4.

Some Russian Jewish refugees who settled at Stump Lake, Dakota, near Grand Forks are having terrible experiences. They know nothing of the mode of life and are miserably poor. Recently during a blizzard a man and his wife with their baby, started from their own house to go to a neighbor's, only half a mile off, as they were perishing from cold at their own place. They were lost in the storm and the child froze to death first, then the woman, and the man finally reached a house after being badly frozen. Relief subscriptions are being taken up.

A young man named William Winfield was recently shot dead in the house of a woman named Roy, at Prince Arthur's Landing, by a colored girl of seventeen years old, named Lizzie Washington. The deceased and two companions had been drinking and came into Roy's house to warm their feet. While there a dispute arose about a dog. The men were ordered to leave, which they refused to do, and used some violence towards the women. The girl Washington then took a revolver and shot Winfield through the heart killing him almost instantly. At the inquest which was held shortly afterwards the coroner was so drunk that the proceedings had to be postponed for a day. The jury finally decided to remand the girl for trial but thought the shooting justifiable.

METEOROLOGICAL

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, 16th February, 1883. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, Observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	24	-5
Sunday,	22	1
Monday,	-10	-12
Tuesday,	-8	-7
Wednesday,	-8	-27
Thursday,	2	-38
Friday,	13	-28

Barometer rising, 28.000.

About half an inch of snow fell during the week. The beautiful appearance of the sun to-day was even finer than that which preceded the great electric storm of December 19th. A bright band of white encircled the heavens about half way between the horizon and zenith. This circle was dotted at regular intervals by bright patches of white light, like calcium. Around the sun two beautiful rings formed and in the zenith two others; where these rings touched the regular appearance was broken. The phenomena was visible for about half an hour.

BIRTH.

ARCAND.—At St. Albert settlement, on the 10th inst., the wife of Alfred Arcand of a son.

DIED.

TABER.—At Fort Saskatchewan, on the 13th inst., Evangeline Alexandra Alice, eldest daughter of Samuel Taber, aged 8 years and 9 months.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE

STUART D. MULKINS,

Sole agent in Edmonton for the sale of lots on the

ROBERTSON & MCGINN PROPERTY, Lot No. 12, Edmonton;

MACDONALD & McLEOD PROPERTY, Lot No. 14, Edmonton;

MACDONALD & LAMOREAUX PROPERTY, City of Saskatchewan.

Plans may be seen at my office.

Terms easy.

Office Lot 37, Block 2, Robertson & McGinn estate.

JOHN A. McDUGALL & CO.

Have just received their large outfit of goods, comprising,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

And a large assortment of

HARNESS.

Also a large and complete stock of

CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

Notwithstanding the high rate of freight we hope to be able to offer the public the above goods at

BOTTOM FIGURES,

And as there is a great scarcity of goods we would respectfully ask the public to

GIVE US AN EARLY CALL,

Inspect and judge for themselves if we have not the

BEST SELECTION OF GOODS FOR THE GREAT NORTH-WEST

That has ever been brought into the country for the money.

WAREHOUSING

AT

FORT QU'APPELLE.

The undersigned, having ample accommodation, are prepared to receive goods at Capel station (Troy) and freight to, and store at, Fort Qu'Appelle, (until sent for) at reasonable rates.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS

Will save the excessive charges for storage at the track, owing to lack of accommodation. Personal attention by members of the firm in receiving goods at track.

GRUNDY BROS. & CO.,

Fort Qu'Appelle.

BROWN & CURRY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West,

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH,

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES,

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY.

NORRIS & CAREY,

Have just received a large and complete assortment of

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which will be sold at

PRICES LOWER THAN LAST FALL, NOTWITHSTANDING THE HIGH FREIGHT

The stock on hand includes

SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF BOOTS AND SHOES

Of every variety and at bottom prices.—Men's duffle-lined Overshoes and Felt Boots. Ladies' and Children's Overshoes.

A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES

Which are going off rapidly.

DRY GOODS & READY-MADE CLOTHING

All styles and prices.

BOTTOM FIGURES THROUGHOUT.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert road